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Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
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prepared by the
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in cooperation with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics
and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

(This Publication Replaces the Labor Area Summary)

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 11 NOVEMBER 1982

HIGHLIGHTS

The end of the normal tourist season and other summer-related jobs pushed the unemployment rate in Washington State up from a revised 11.1 percent in September to 11.4 percent in October. Numerically, the number of jobless workers in the state increased from 225,700 to 233,100. The national unemployment rate in October was 9.9 percent. (Data are not seasonally adjusted.)

Total employment was up 8,400, but only after applying the BLS Current Population Survey adjustment. Estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment from the monthly employer survey, on the other hand, indicate that nonfarm employment fell 8,600 between September and October. In the latter month, payroll employment was down 32,700 over the year.

	Oct. 1982*	Sept. 1982*	Oct. 1981
Civilian Labor Force	2,040,100	2,024,300	1,989,600
Employment	1,807,000	1,798,600	1,803,100
Unemployment	233,100	225,700	186,500
State Rate	11.4	11.1	9.4
National Rate	9.9	9.7	7.5

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1982 are not strictly comparable with those made in previous years. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Much of the over-the-month drop, however, was in industries which normally experience cutbacks in October, such as lumber, food processing, construction, building material stores, fruit wholesalers, agricultural services and tourist-related businesses--hotels-motels, restaurants, service stations, amusements. The over-the-year losses in nonfarm payrolls were concentrated in manufacturing (down 15,500) and construction (down 11,400). Lumber, primary metals, and aerospace accounted for the largest reductions in manufacturing.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment developments around the state between September and October were mixed. In the Seattle-Everett Metropolitan Area, which accounts for 44 percent of the state's workforce, the unemployment rate was unchanged at 10.5 percent. On the other hand, jobless rates in western Washington lumber areas generally increased as is normally the case with the beginning of fall. Unemployment will continue to increase in these areas until early spring when a new building season gets under way and demand for lumber products increases. Fortunately, the outlook for the homebuilding industry has brightened because of substantial declines in mortgage rates. Nonetheless, trends through early spring will remain negative as seasonal factors overshadow other developments. Typical of lumber areas over the month, the unemployment rate in Grays Harbor County rose from 13.2 to 15 percent. The rate in Mason County jumped from 11.9 to 14.7 percent partially because one major employer laid off a large number of workers for the rest of the year. The jobless rate in Lewis County rose more moderately, from 13.3 to 14.4 percent, but Clallam County's rate increased from 16.0 to 19.0 percent.

September-October changes in the unemployment situation in eastern Washington were mixed. Continuation of the apple harvest and related activity resulted in further reductions in the jobless rate in the Wenatchee area, where the rate dropped from 10.8 to 10.3 percent, and in Okanogan County, which saw its rate fall from 13.7 to 12.6 percent. More diversified agricultural areas, however, generally experienced higher unemployment in October as work was completed on several crops. In Yakima, for example, the unemployment rate rose from 10.6 to 11.7 percent, while the rate in the Walla Walla area moved from 7.2 to 8.5 percent. The jobless rate for the Spokane Metropolitan Area, which serves as the trade and service hub of eastern Washington, dropped one-tenth of a point--from 11.8 percent in September to 11.7 percent in October.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment fell 4,200 to account for nearly one-half of the September-October job loss in nonfarm payrolls. Reductions of 1,300 in lumber, and 1,100 in food products were largely seasonal, but cutbacks of 900 in aerospace, 400 in pulp-paper, 300 in primary metals and

200 in machinery were basically reflections of adverse economic conditions.

Employment in lumber, the state's second largest manufacturing industry, is likely to continue to decline through January or February as weather conditions prevent logging at higher elevations and because of a seasonal decline in orders from builders. Nonetheless, the industry is expected to begin to recover from the recession in 1983 because of a pick up in home building. Permits for future construction of housing units in the nation were reported to have increased 18 percent between September and October. Moreover, October permits were up 60 percent from the year-earlier level. The rebound in housing activity was basically credited to a sharp drop in mortgage rates. Some economists now expect the housing industry to be among the first in the nation to recover from the recession. Recovery in the home building industry would be especially beneficial in Washington State because over half of all lumber produced goes into home construction.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, 800 of the 1,100 drop in food products occurred at canneries where work on late vegetables such as corn was completed for the year. Beverage manufacturers also cut back in October as usual. Aerospace payrolls dropped another 900 workers in October bringing the total loss since January to 7,600. Losses are expected to continue well into 1983, but not all of the news in the industry was negative. China recently agreed to buy 10 Boeing 737-200 jetliners at a cost of approximately $160 million. In addition, President Reagan's plan for protecting and developing MX missiles could mean $4 billion worth of business and 4,100 jobs for The Boeing Company over the next 10 years according to company officials. Boeing's MX workforce of 1,000 is expected to increase to 2,400 next year and to reach a peak of 4,100 in mid-1984.

The nation's factories operated at a seasonally adjusted 68.4 percent of capacity in October, which was the lowest rate since the Federal Reserve Board began keeping such records in 1948. With ample excess capacity, there is little demand for new machinery, and machinery employment in the state fell 200 in October and was 1,000 lower than 12-months earlier. Demand for metals and paper packaging material produced in this state has also declined. Pulp and paper employment fell 400 in October and was down 1,000 over the year. Employment in primary metals dropped 300 in October and was 3,400 lower than in October 1981.

Manufacturing employment at mid-October was down 15,500 over the year. Adjusted for a code change which shifted 4,500 workers from services to aerospace in January, the total loss was 20,000. Over half, or 10,300, of the year-to-year drop was in aerospace. Other major cutbacks

were noted in lumber, down 2,900, and aluminum, off 2,300. The only industries reporting growth over the year were other durable goods, which added 800 as instrument manufacturers continued to expand, and chemicals and apparel which added 200 each.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

In the nonmanufacturing industries, public education employment rose 13,300 in October to cushion seasonal losses in other industries. Schools and colleges continued to hire to round out their staffs for the new school year. The net gain in civilian government payrolls, however, was 8,700 as growth in education employment was partially offset by the termination of summer employees at parks and forests.

With the end of the tourist season and numerous county and regional fairs which are held each September, retail trade and service payrolls fell 2,600 and 5,400, respectively. The major reductions in retail trade occurred at restaurants (including food concessions) and gasoline service stations. In services, the losses were mainly at hotels-motels and amusements (including ride and game concessions). A loss of 1,600 occurred in wholesale trade as fruit and vegetable wholesalers reduced operations seasonally.

Construction payrolls slipped 1,700 between September and October as expected with the building season winding down for the year. Over the year, however, employment in the building trades was down 11,400, or 13 percent, because of the recession and the suspension of work on three nuclear plants. As in the lumber industry, however, increased home building in 1983 will be a positive factor. In addition, the proposal to raise the Federal gasoline tax by five cents a gallon to finance new highway and bridge projects would boost construction employment in the state, if enacted. The program would raise an estimated $5.5 billion annually and create about 320,000 construction jobs nationally.

In the October year-to-year comparison, construction experienced the largest drop. Other sizable losses in the nonmanufacturing sector included drops of 3,900 in trade, 2,500 in transportation-utilities, and 2,300 in government. Services continued to run counter to the overall trend with a gain of 3,800. Adjusted for the code change, which shifted workers from services to aerospace in January, the total gain for the industry was a remarkable 8,300. Most of the expansion was in health services and hotels.

WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE $445.70

Average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in Washington State increased $6.52 from August to average $445.70 in September. Weekly hours were up three-tenths of an hour to an average of 39.2, while hourly earnings rose eight cents to average $11.37. Over the

year, average weekly pay advanced $38.72, or 9.5 percent, with a 1.2 hour increase in working hours and a 66 cent advance in hourly pay.

Two of the largest changes in September included a $29.79 increase in weekly pay for lumber workers, which boosted their average to $453.92, and a $17.81 reduction in food products, which reduced average weekly earnings in that industry to $357.37. The increase for lumber workers resulted from a gain in weekly hours from an unusually low 37.7 in August to a more normal 39.3 in September. In addition, hourly earnings of lumber workers increased 30 cents in September, following a 40 cent drop in August. In food products, working hours were relatively unchanged between August and September, but hourly pay fell from $9.62 to $9.14 because of the addition of lower paid seasonal workers.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Oct. 1982 (Prel.)	Sep. 1982 (Rev.)	Oct. 1981	Sep. 1981	Change Sep. 82 to Oct. 82	Change Oct. 81 to Oct. 82
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,566.3	1,574.9	1,599.0	1,606.2	-8.6	-32.7
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	288.0	292.2	303.5	309.1	-4.2	-15.5
Durable Goods.....	200.7	203.4	214.1	217.7	-2.7	-13.4
Lumber & Wood Products.....	41.0	42.3	43.9	45.7	-1.3	-2.9
Furniture & Fixtures.....	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	0	-0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.7	-0.1	-0.4
Primary Metal Industries.....	12.3	12.6	4/15.7	4/15.9	-0.3	-3.4
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	8.0	8.1	10.3	10.6	-0.1	-2.3
Fabricated Metal Products.....	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.6	0	-0.2
Machinery.....	24.8	25.0	25.8	26.0	-0.2	-1.0
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	14.3	14.4	15.1	15.1	-0.1	-0.8
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.9	-0.1	-0.2
Transportation Equipment 5/....	90.2	91.0	96.4	96.9	-0.8	-6.2
Aerospace 5/.....	71.9	72.8	77.7	78.2	-0.9	-5.8
Other Transp. Equipment.....	18.3	18.2	18.7	18.7	+0.1	-0.4
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	12.3	12.3	11.5	11.8	0	+0.8
Nondurable Goods.....	87.3	88.8	89.4	91.4	-1.5	-2.1
Food & Kindred Products.....	34.1	35.2	35.3	36.3	-1.1	-1.2
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	13.9	14.7	15.1	15.8	-0.8	-1.2
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.5	0	+0.2
Paper & Allied Products.....	15.8	16.2	16.8	17.3	-0.4	-1.0
Printing & Publishing.....	15.4	15.3	15.7	15.7	+0.1	-0.3
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.3	0	+0.2
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.3	-0.1	0
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	0	-0.2
CONSTRUCTION.....	76.5	78.2	87.9	92.1	-1.7	-11.4
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	86.7	87.8	89.2	90.5	-1.1	-2.5
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	383.4	387.6	4/387.3	4/391.0	-4.2	-3.9
Wholesale Trade.....	100.9	102.5	4/102.4	4/104.1	-1.6	-1.5
Retail Trade.....	282.5	285.1	284.9	286.9	-2.6	-2.4
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	91.2	91.9	91.9	91.8	-0.7	-0.7
SERVICES 5/.....	321.5	326.9	317.7	322.4	-5.4	+3.8
GOVERNMENT.....	316.0	307.3	318.3	306.0	+8.7	-2.3
Federal.....	65.3	66.2	66.3	66.7	-0.9	-1.0
State & Local.....	250.7	241.1	252.0	239.3	+9.6	-1.3
Education.....	135.2	121.9	139.1	4/122.4	+13.3	-3.9
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0	-0.3

Prepared in cooperation with the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.
3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.
4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.
5/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

Washington State
Employment Security Department

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date NOV. 29, 1982

Benchmark 1981

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	October 1982 Preliminary 3/				September 1982 Revised				October 1981 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,040,100	1,807,000	233,100	11.4	2,024,300	1,798,600	225,700	11.1	1,989,600	1,803,100	186,500	9.4
Seattle-Everett SMSA	897,400	803,500	93,900	10.5	889,700	796,500	93,200	10.5	866,200	795,000	71,200	8.2
King County	705,100	632,800	72,300	10.3	699,300	627,300	72,000	10.3	681,000	626,000	55,000	8.1
Tacoma SMSA	186,800	163,400	23,400	12.5	189,000	165,900	23,100	12.2	175,700	158,100	17,600	10.0
Spokane SMSA	150,800	133,200	17,600	11.7	148,300	130,800	17,500	11.8	149,900	135,300	14,600	9.7
Tri-Cities Area 2/	79,020	67,930	11,090	14.0	80,080	68,960	11,120	13.9	84,530	76,090	8,440	10.0
Yakima SMSA	93,120	82,220	10,900	11.7	92,110	82,380	9,730	10.6	89,550	80,920	8,630	9.6
Adams	6,710	6,190	520	7.7	7,000	6,460	540	7.7	6,820	6,330	490	7.2
Asotin	8,620	7,580	1,040	12.1	8,500	7,530	970	11.4	8,310	7,530	780	9.4
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	39,040	35,000	4,040	10.3	38,020	33,900	4,120	10.8	39,480	35,900	3,580	9.1
Clallam	20,340	16,470	3,870	19.0	20,140	16,910	3,230	16.0	19,760	16,520	3,240	16.4
Clark	94,390	84,970	9,420	10.0	93,960	84,490	9,470	10.1	91,250	83,220	8,030	8.8
Columbia	1,810	1,470	340	18.8	1,790	1,580	210	11.7	1,730	1,430	300	17.3
Cowlitz	33,380	27,080	6,300	18.9	32,680	27,280	5,400	16.5	34,830	30,220	4,610	13.2
Ferry	2,530	2,080	450	17.8	2,600	2,130	470	18.1	2,930	2,490	440	15.0
Garfield	1,110	1,050	60	5.4	1,180	1,110	70	5.9	1,070	1,010	60	5.6
Grant	23,060	20,310	2,750	11.9	22,400	19,730	2,670	11.9	20,670	18,490	2,180	10.5
Grays Harbor	34,650	29,440	5,210	15.0	34,190	29,670	4,520	13.2	35,560	30,650	4,910	13.8
Island	14,290	12,760	1,530	10.7	14,270	12,730	1,540	10.8	13,490	12,300	1,190	8.8
Jefferson	6,600	5,870	730	11.1	6,770	6,090	680	10.0	6,760	6,050	710	10.5
Bremerton SMSA	62,120	56,610	5,510	8.9	61,910	56,840	5,070	8.2	60,010	55,450	4,560	7.6
Kittitas	10,430	9,390	1,040	10.0	9,960	8,890	1,070	10.7	9,660	8,750	910	9.4
Klickitat	6,970	5,950	1,020	14.6	7,090	6,130	960	13.5	7,130	6,130	1,000	14.0
Lewis	24,190	20,710	3,480	14.4	24,200	20,990	3,210	13.3	23,730	20,610	3,120	13.1
Lincoln	3,840	3,660	180	4.7	4,080	3,920	160	3.9	3,880	3,580	300	7.7
Mason	11,120	9,480	1,640	14.7	10,790	9,510	1,280	11.9	11,670	9,860	1,810	15.5
Okanogan	20,290	17,740	2,550	12.6	18,340	15,820	2,520	13.7	20,430	17,960	2,470	12.1
Pacific	7,270	6,150	1,120	15.4	7,440	6,480	960	12.9	7,410	6,370	1,040	14.0
Pend Oreille	3,000	2,300	700	23.3	3,040	2,320	720	23.7	3,410	2,830	580	17.0
San Juan	3,970	3,700	270	6.8	4,070	3,830	240	5.9	3,300	3,030	270	8.2
Skagit	33,310	28,610	4,700	14.1	33,600	29,330	4,270	12.7	31,700	27,770	3,930	12.4
Skamania	3,260	2,680	580	17.8	3,230	2,670	560	17.3	3,440	2,810	630	18.3
Stevens	11,210	9,320	1,890	16.9	11,440	9,530	1,910	16.7	11,770	9,810	1,960	16.7
Olympia SMSA	53,600	47,040	6,560	12.2	53,760	47,420	6,340	11.8	53,700	47,920	5,780	10.8
Wahkiakum	1,210	1,050	160	13.2	1,200	1,120	80	6.7	1,390	1,260	130	9.4
Walla Walla	24,600	22,520	2,080	8.5	25,160	23,360	1,800	7.2	24,140	22,430	1,710	7.1
Bellingham SMSA	50,270	44,450	5,820	11.6	48,310	42,900	5,410	11.2	48,690	43,880	4,810	9.9
Whitman	15,680	15,030	650	4.1	14,050	13,400	650	4.6	15,670	15,120	550	3.5

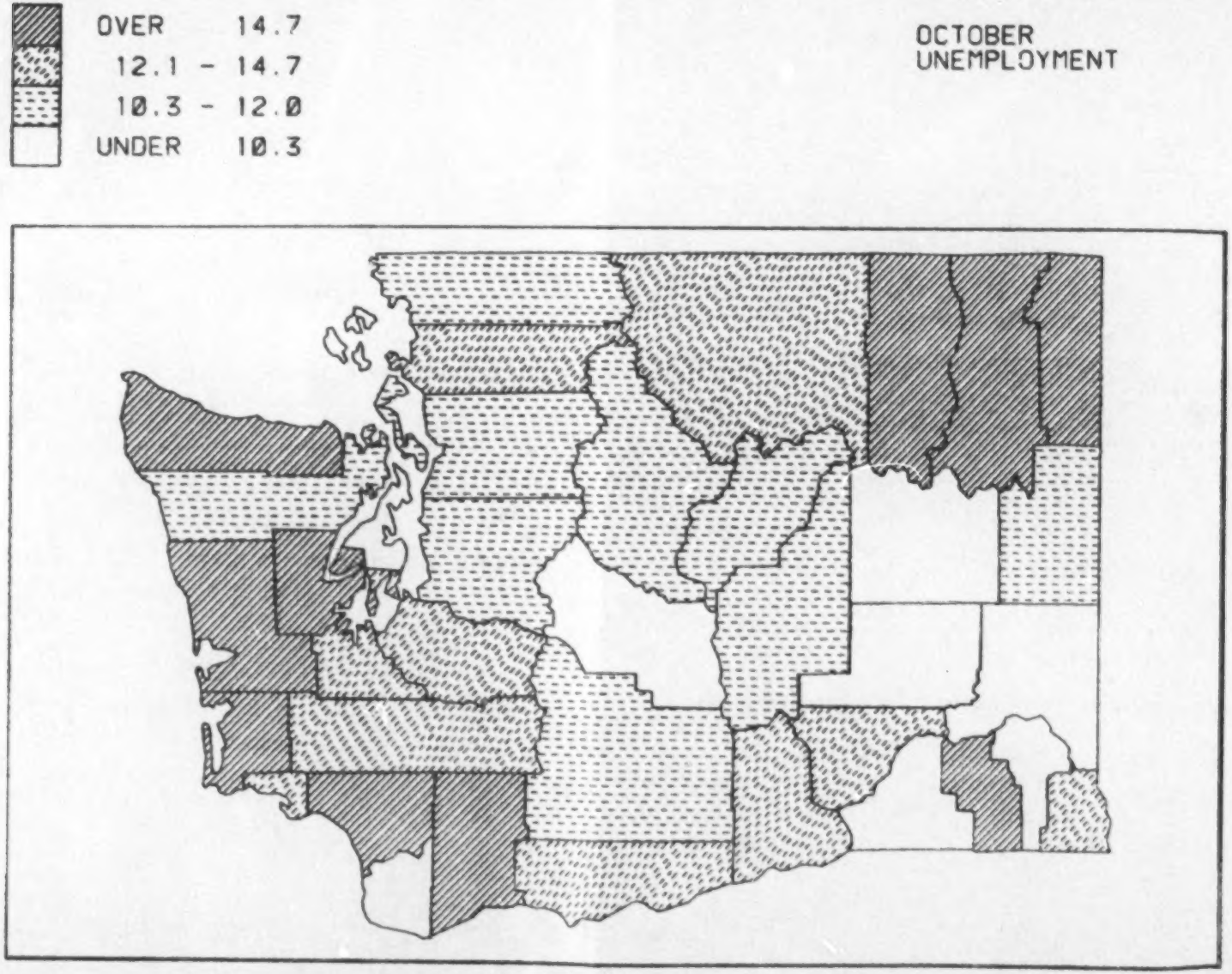
1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Analysis Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Sep. 1982 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Sep. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sep. 1981	Sep. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sep. 1981	Sep. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sep. 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	190,900	$445.70	$439.18	$406.98	39.2	38.9	38.0	$11.37	$11.29	$10.71
Lumber and wood products	39,100	453.92	424.13	400.03	39.3	37.7	36.3	11.55	11.25	11.02
Primary metal industries	9,500	523.00	539.75	536.35	40.7	42.5	42.5	12.85	12.70	12.62
Fabricated metal products	8,100	501.00	482.36	419.21	40.6	39.7	37.0	12.34	12.15	11.33
Machinery 1/	15,900	342.09	346.94	338.31	37.8	38.0	37.8	9.05	9.13	8.95
Transportation equipment	40,900	532.27	515.41	494.10	40.6	39.8	40.5	13.11	12.95	12.20
Food and kindred products	27,200	357.37	375.18	318.92	39.1	39.0	36.7	9.14	9.62	8.69
Chemicals and allied products	4,700	493.08	486.16	452.23	42.0	41.2	41.0	11.74	11.80	11.03
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	60,200	665.09	649.87	602.34	35.7	35.3	34.4	18.63	18.41	17.51
Wholesale and retail trade	237,300	314.30	316.44	300.36	35.0	36.0	35.8	8.98	8.79	8.39

1/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.


OVER 14.7
12.1 - 14.7
10.3 - 12.0
UNDER 10.3
OCTOBER
UNEMPLOYMENT

4/13/82 S8340-3

Washington State
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Washington Labor Market

(This Publication Replaces the Labor Area Summary)

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 12 DECEMBER 1982

HIGHLIGHTS

Seasonal factors were on the negative side in the economy, and the total unemployment rate in Washington State jumped from 11.4 percent in October to 12.4 percent in November. Numerically, the number of unemployed workers rose 21,900 to a November total of 254,600. The national unemployment rate in November was 10.4 percent. (Data are not seasonally adjusted.)

The increase in unemployment in the state mainly resulted from job losses in agriculture, canning, lumber and construction. Farm employment, of course, dropped sharply because of the completion of the apple harvest. The nonfarm wage and salary job total fell 8,200. Except for a drop of 500 workers in aerospace, most losses were considered normal for this time of the year.

	Nov. 1982*	Oct. 1982*	Nov. 1981
Civilian Labor Force	2,050,200	2,040,600	1,967,500
Employment	1,795,600	1,807,900	1,765,500
Unemployment	254,600	232,700	202,000
State Rate	12.4	11.4	10.3
National Rate	10.4	9.9	7.9

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1982 are not comparable with those made in previous years. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Over the year, however, nonfarm employment was down 28,300. One-half of the loss, or 14,100, was in manufacturing where primary metals, aerospace, lumber and machinery employers were operating well below year-earlier levels because of the national recession. Construction, down 9,500, posted the largest loss in the nonmanufacturing group. Sizable reductions also occurred in transportation, trade, and government.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment rose in most areas of the state in November, but the largest relative increases were in eastern Washington. The major factors boosting unemployment east of the Cascades were the end of the apple harvest, related job losses at fruit packing warehouses and seasonal cutbacks at canneries. Fairly typical of east side agricultural areas, employment in the Wenatchee area (Chelan and Douglas counties) fell 3,010 between October and November while unemployment increased 1,160. The jobless rate jumped from 10.4 to 14.1 percent. The increase in unemployment did not match the decline in employment because many individuals who were harvesting apples withdrew from the state labor force when the harvest was complete. A sizable proportion of the apple harvest workers are out-of-state residents.

Elsewhere in eastern Washington, the jobless rate in the Yakima area rose from 11.8 to 15.7 percent. Okanogan County saw its unemployment rate jump from 12.8 to 18.8 percent. In the Spokane Metropolitan Area, which is less directly dependent on agriculture, unemployment rose more moderately--from 11.5 to 12.2 percent.

Western Washington lumber areas also experienced higher unemployment rates. Although the outlook in the industry has improved, weather conditions will prove to be an overriding factor until spring. The jobless rate in Pacific County moved up from 15.6 to 18.5 percent, while the rate in Lewis County rose from 14.3 to 18.0 percent and the Grays Harbor rate jumped from 15.0 to 16.8 percent.

In the Seattle-Everett and Tacoma metropolitan areas, both employment and unemployment increased between October and November. Employment rose as holiday hiring by retail stores offset losses in construction and other industries. Few of those hired, however, were unemployed. Most were re-entrants to the labor force; mainly homemakers, semi-retired persons, and school youth. Thus, unemployment as well as employment increased.

In the Seattle-Everett area, total employment rose 10,900, unemployment added 5,400, and the jobless rate increased from 10.4 to 10.8 percent. Employment in the Tacoma area moved up 1,500, unemployment also rose 1,500 and the unemployment rate increased from 12.4 to 13.0 percent.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment fell 5,700 in the state between October and November. The size of the drop was fairly typical for this time of the year when seasonal factors become increasingly negative. The year-to-year comparison, however, continues to reflect the seriousness of the current recession. Manufacturing employment at mid-November was 14,100, or nearly five percent, below its year-earlier level.

Canneries and other food preserving establishments cut their employment 3,700 in November and further losses can be anticipated until spring when the asparagus crop will open a new processing year.

Lumber employment fell 600 from October, which was less than usual for this time of the year. Over the year, employment in the industry shows a loss of 1,800. Since conditions in the industry were also extremely depressed last year, the comparison does not fully measure the job losses in the industry. Compared with November 1979, the last good year in the industry, employment in lumber dropped 11,700 or 29 percent. Fortunately, the outlook for the industry is improving thanks to lower mortgage rates and a pick up in home building. The brighter outlook has also been reflected in lumber prices in the past few weeks. The wholesale price of 2 X 4's was quoted at $173-175 per 1,000 board feet in mid-December, up from $138-139 one year earlier. The effect of stronger lumber markets on employment should become apparent this spring when improved weather conditions permit home building to expand.

Aerospace employment fell another 500 in November, bringing the industry's total loss since January up to 8,200. The Boeing Company expects another 9,000 worker reduction in 1983 because of weak demand for jet airliners. Hopefully, economic recovery in 1983 will increase air travel and airline profitability to the extent that the aerospace industry can begin to expand once again. Although not affecting lay-off plans for 1983, Boeing announced a $650 million order in late December to sell 33 advanced 737-200 aircraft to a finance company which plans to lease them to Delta Air Lines.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, fabricated metals employment fell 300, which is fairly common at this time of the year when orders from the construction industry fall off. Other losses between October and November included cutbacks of 200 each in apparel and printing-publishing. Other durable goods, up 100, was one of the few manufacturing segments to report a gain over the month and the only one to post a sizable year-to-year gain. Employment in the group advanced 1,100 over the year thanks to expansions by instrument manufacturers.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

In the nonmanufacturing industries, gains in retail trade and public education cushioned losses in other categories between October and November. Retail trade payrolls moved up 2,400; restaurant and tavern employment fell because of less tourist activity, but those losses were more than offset by the hiring of temporary workers for the holiday sales period. Employment in public education rose 1,800 with schools continuing to hire for the new school year. On the negative side, other public civilian employment declined because of less need for outdoor-type workers. This partially offset the gain in public education and limited the increase in public payrolls to 600.

Counter to the trend in retail trade, employment in wholesale trade dropped 1,900 between October and November. The loss, however, was seasonal and resulted from normal October-November employment cutbacks in fruit packing employment.

Construction employment fell 1,300 in November because of deteriorating weather. The reduction was moderate for this time of the year; but over the year, construction employment was down 9,500, or 11.2 percent. Unfortunately, as in the case of the lumber industry, the over-the-year comparison only partially measures the job losses in the industry because conditions were also depressed in 1981. Compared with construction employment in November 1979, the last good year prior to the current downturn, employment in the building trades has dropped a whopping 31,000 or 29 percent.

Services employment also continued to slip in November with a drop of 1,200. Hotels-motels trimmed payrolls with the tourist season over. Amusement establishment employment also fell seasonally, especially in racing and golf. Services employment continued to record substantial year-to-year growth, however, mainly because of further expansion in medical services.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Nov. 1982 (Prel.)	Oct. 1982 (Rev.)	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Change Oct. 82 to Nov. 82	Change Nov. 81 to Nov. 82
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,559.9	1,568.1	1,588.2	1,599.0	-8.2	-28.3
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	282.2	287.9	296.3	303.5	-5.7	-14.1
Durable Goods.....	198.9	200.3	210.2	214.1	-1.4	-11.3
Lumber & Wood Products.....	40.2	40.8	42.0	43.9	-0.6	-1.8
Furniture & Fixtures.....	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	0	0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.4	-0.1	-0.6
Primary Metal Industries.....	12.3	12.4	4/15.5	4/15.7	-0.1	-3.2
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	8.1	8.1	10.1	10.3	0	-2.0
Fabricated Metal Products.....	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.4	-0.3	-0.5
Machinery.....	24.6	24.6	25.7	25.8	0	-1.1
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	14.1	14.2	15.0	15.1	-0.1	-0.9
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.7	+0.1	-0.2
Transportation Equipment 5/....	89.9	90.3	95.1	96.4	-0.4	-5.2
Aerospace 5/.....	71.3	71.8	76.6	77.7	-0.5	-5.3
Other Transp. Equipment.....	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.7	+0.1	+0.1
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	12.5	12.4	11.4	11.5	+0.1	+1.1
Nondurable Goods.....	83.3	87.6	86.1	89.4	-4.3	-2.8
Food & Kindred Products.....	30.6	34.4	32.2	35.3	-3.8	-1.6
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	10.4	14.1	12.1	15.1	-3.7	-1.7
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	-0.2	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products.....	15.9	15.9	16.5	16.8	0	-0.6
Printing & Publishing.....	15.3	15.5	15.8	15.7	-0.2	-0.5
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.3	9.4	9.1	9.2	-0.1	+0.2
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	0	-0.2
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	0	-0.2
CONSTRUCTION.....	75.3	76.6	84.8	87.9	-1.3	-9.5
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	86.6	87.1	88.6	89.2	-0.5	-2.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	383.9	383.4	4/386.9	4/387.3	+0.5	-3.0
Wholesale Trade.....	98.9	100.8	4/102.4	4/102.4	-1.9	-3.5
Retail Trade.....	285.0	282.6	4/284.5	284.9	+2.4	+0.5
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	90.6	91.2	91.5	91.9	-0.6	-0.9
SERVICES 5/.....	320.6	321.8	316.2	317.7	-1.2	+4.4
GOVERNMENT.....	317.7	317.1	320.7	318.3	+0.6	-3.0
Federal.....	65.4	65.5	66.1	66.3	-0.1	-0.7
State & Local.....	252.3	251.6	254.6	252.0	+0.7	-2.3
Education.....	137.5	135.7	142.9	139.1	+1.8	-5.4
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0	-0.9

Prepared in cooperation with the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.
3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.
4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.
5/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

Washington State
Employment Security Department

John Spellman, Governor
Howard J. Brooks, Commissioner

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date Dec. 27, 1982

Benchmark 1981

	November 1982 Preliminary 3/				October 1982 Revised				November 1981 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,050,200	1,795,600	254,600	12.4	2,040,600	1,807,900	232,700	11.4	1,967,500	1,765,500	202,000	10.3
Bellingham SMSA	50,900	44,400	6,500	12.8	50,500	44,700	5,800	11.5	48,400	43,200	5,200	10.7
Bremerton SMSA	63,400	58,100	5,300	8.4	62,100	56,700	5,400	8.7	60,600	56,100	4,500	7.4
Olympia SMSA	56,200	48,900	7,300	13.0	54,900	48,300	6,600	12.0	54,100	48,000	6,100	11.3
Seattle-Everett SMSA	915,500	816,200	99,300	10.8	899,200	805,300	93,900	10.4	868,200	793,600	74,600	8.6
King County	718,600	642,800	75,800	10.5	707,000	634,200	72,800	10.3	682,200	625,000	57,200	8.4
Spokane SMSA	151,500	133,000	18,500	12.2	149,900	132,600	17,300	11.5	149,700	134,000	15,700	10.5
Tacoma SMSA	189,400	164,700	24,700	13.0	186,400	163,200	23,200	12.4	177,000	158,300	18,700	10.6
Tri-Cities Area 2/	79,400	67,200	12,200	15.4	79,400	68,200	11,200	14.1	82,900	73,900	9,000	10.9
Yakima SMSA	81,300	68,500	12,800	15.7	92,600	81,700	10,900	11.8	76,900	66,600	10,300	13.4
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	36,470	31,320	5,150	14.1	38,320	34,330	3,990	10.4	34,990	31,000	3,990	11.4
Adams	6,580	5,520	1,060	16.1	6,670	6,140	530	7.9	6,390	5,800	590	9.2
Asotin	8,480	7,320	1,160	13.7	8,340	7,310	1,030	12.4	8,250	7,370	880	10.7
Clallam	20,050	16,130	3,920	19.6	20,380	16,510	3,870	19.0	19,970	16,230	3,740	18.7
Clark	96,940	86,090	10,850	11.2	94,760	85,170	9,590	10.1	91,780	82,650	9,130	9.9
Columbia	1,720	1,340	380	22.1	1,810	1,480	330	18.2	1,670	1,330	340	20.4
Cowlitz	34,310	27,200	7,110	20.7	33,560	27,270	6,290	18.7	34,770	29,460	5,310	15.3
Ferry	2,500	2,020	480	19.2	2,550	2,100	450	17.6	2,900	2,460	440	15.2
Garfield	1,080	1,000	80	7.4	1,120	1,060	60	5.4	1,030	970	60	5.8
Grant	21,350	17,860	3,490	16.3	21,800	19,070	2,730	12.5	20,040	17,620	2,420	12.1
Grays Harbor	35,090	29,210	5,880	16.8	34,760	29,560	5,200	15.0	35,530	29,830	5,700	16.0
Island	14,450	12,910	1,540	10.7	14,300	12,800	1,500	10.5	13,270	11,990	1,280	9.6
Jefferson	6,550	5,770	780	11.9	6,540	5,890	750	11.3	6,710	5,960	750	11.2
Kittitas	10,460	9,210	1,250	12.0	10,370	9,320	1,050	10.1	9,330	8,150	1,180	12.6
Klickitat	7,300	5,770	1,530	21.0	7,010	5,980	1,030	14.7	7,310	5,890	1,420	19.4
Lewis	24,800	20,330	4,470	18.0	24,150	20,690	3,460	14.3	23,640	20,050	3,590	15.2
Lincoln	3,750	3,510	240	6.4	3,860	3,680	180	4.7	3,730	3,400	330	8.8
Mason	11,000	9,410	1,590	14.5	11,090	9,440	1,650	14.9	11,850	10,300	1,550	13.1
Okanogan	15,260	12,390	2,870	18.8	19,960	17,400	2,550	12.8	15,450	12,140	3,310	21.4
Pacific	7,370	6,010	1,360	18.5	7,330	6,190	1,140	15.6	7,320	6,060	1,260	17.2
Pend Oreille	3,070	2,250	820	26.7	3,000	2,280	720	24.0	3,580	2,770	810	22.6
San Juan	4,030	3,680	350	8.7	4,030	3,760	270	6.7	3,210	2,930	280	8.7
Skagit	33,550	28,200	5,350	15.9	33,470	28,810	4,660	13.9	31,330	26,940	4,390	14.0
Skamania	3,300	2,560	740	22.4	3,250	2,680	570	17.5	3,480	2,770	710	20.4
Stevens	11,390	9,140	2,250	19.8	11,130	9,230	1,900	17.1	11,070	9,390	1,680	15.2
Wahkiakum	1,230	1,090	140	11.4	1,210	1,050	160	13.2	1,420	1,260	160	11.3
Walla Walla	25,000	22,440	2,560	10.2	24,860	22,790	2,070	8.3	24,190	22,160	2,030	8.4
Whitman	15,640	14,890	750	4.8	15,870	15,240	630	4.0	15,430	14,810	620	4.0

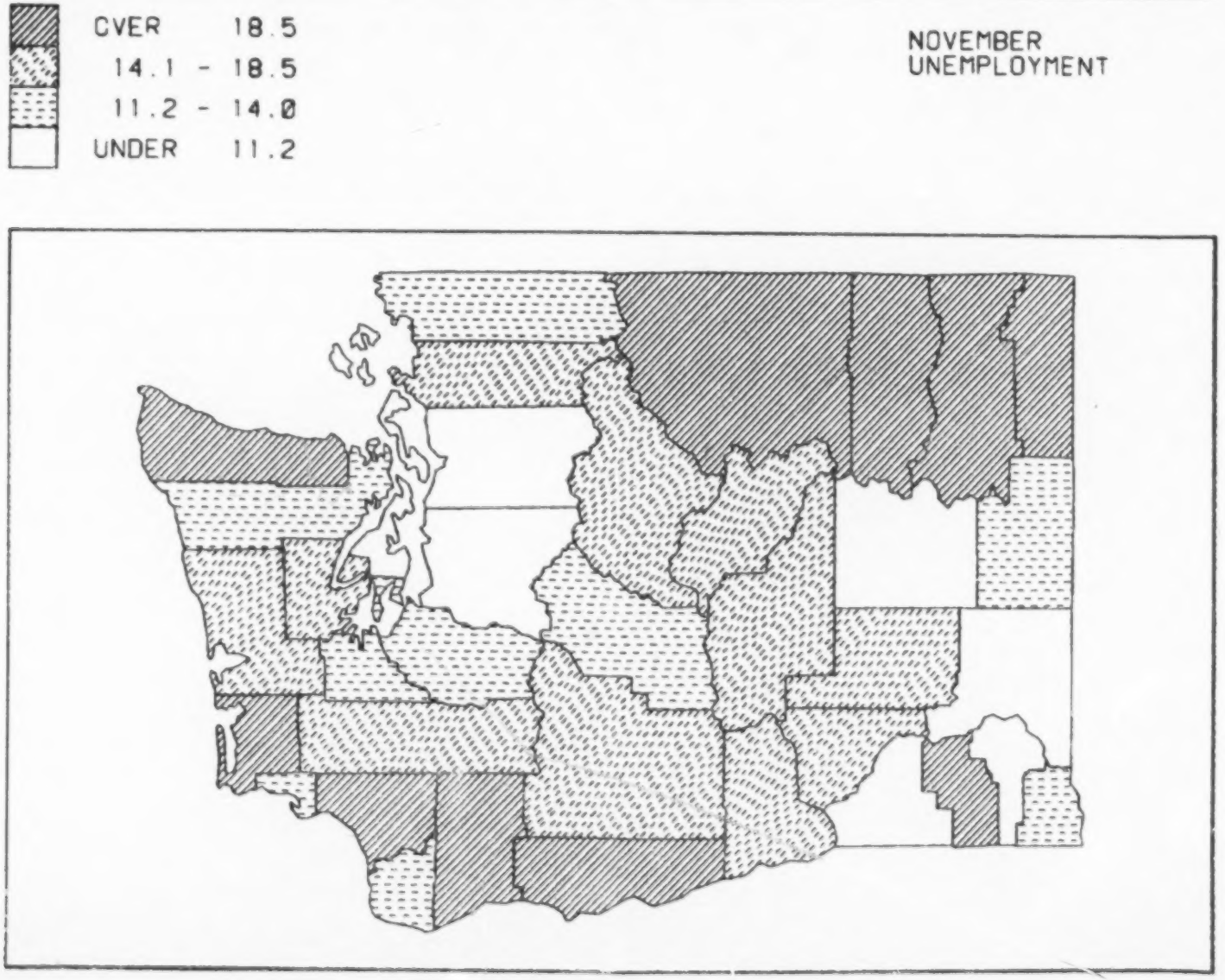
1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Analysis Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Oct. 1982 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
		Oct. 1982	Sep. 1982	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	Sep. 1982	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	Sep. 1982	Oct. 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	187,500	$441.83	$445.27	$417.79	39.1	39.3	38.9	$11.30	$11.33	$10.74
Lumber and wood products	37,600	430.11	454.28	411.00	38.3	39.4	37.5	11.23	11.53	10.96
Primary metal industries	9,400	546.80	523.00	503.75	41.9	40.7	40.7	13.05	12.85	12.50
Fabricated metal products	8,000	474.46	501.02	414.76	38.7	41.0	37.3	12.26	12.22	11.12
Machinery 1/	15,300	349.58	342.09	349.95	38.5	37.8	39.1	9.08	9.05	8.95
Transportation equipment	41,100	548.51	532.27	527.94	40.6	40.6	42.0	13.51	13.11	12.57
Food and kindred products	26,300	349.46	357.37	323.84	38.7	39.1	37.7	9.03	9.14	8.59
Chemicals and allied products	4,600	504.38	493.08	441.19	42.6	42.0	40.7	11.84	11.74	10.84
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	58,900	677.12	665.09	641.21	36.9	35.7	37.0	18.35	18.63	17.33
Wholesale and retail trade	236,300	317.37	314.30	293.60	35.7	35.0	34.5	8.89	8.98	8.51

1/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.


OVER 18.5
14.1 - 18.5
11.2 - 14.0
UNDER 11.2
NOVEMBER
UNEMPLOYMENT

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
Norward Brooks, Commissioner

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in cooperation with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics
and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

(This publication replaces the Labor Area Summary)

Volume 7, Number 1 January 1983

HIGHLIGHTS

Seasonal factors continued to push unemployment higher in Washington State, but, fortunately, the November-December increase was less than normal. The jobless rate edged up to 12.5 percent in December from a November rate of 12.4 percent. Numerically, the number of unemployed workers rose 5,000 to total 259,000. Over the November-December period in 1981, when economic conditions were deteriorating rapidly, the unemployment rate jumped a full percentage point, and the number of jobless workers increased 21,600.

Total employment also rose in December, but only after adjusting state estimates by procedures required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. Estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment from the monthly employer survey, on the other hand, indicated that payroll employment fell between November and December as usual. The loss was a relatively moderate 3,100, with normal seasonal cutbacks in construction, canning and lumber cushioned by an increase in retail trade where hundreds of temporary workers were hired for the holiday sales period.

	Dec. 1982*	Nov. 1982*	Dec. 1981
Civilian Labor Force	2,067,400	2,049,200	1,976,100
Employment	1,808,400	1,795,200	1,752,500
Unemployment	259,000	254,000	223,600
State Rate	12.5	12.4	11.3
National Rate	10.5	10.4	8.3

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1982 are not comparable with those made in previous years. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

A comparison of unemployment claims data under the state regular entitlement program for mid-November and mid-December indicates that the increase in unemployment over the month was concentrated in the construction, food processing, lumber, and pulp-paper industries. Together, these industries accounted for 77 percent of the additional claims.

Claims from workers in these industries were expected to rise in December because of seasonal factors. This year, however, while the total number of claims from lumber workers rose, the number claiming in some major lumber areas actually declined. This development undoubtedly reflected a sudden improvement in the demand for lumber.

In most of the state's metropolitan areas, unemployment rates declined or remained unchanged over the month. Exceptions were the Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, Yakima and Bellingham areas. In the Tri-Cities and Yakima areas, unemployment rose because of a seasonal reduction in food processing. The jobless rate in the Tri-Cities moved up from 15.5 to 15.7 percent, while the rate in Yakima jumped from 15.6 to 17.1 percent. The Bellingham area saw layoffs in food processing, pulp-paper and other manufacturing push its jobless rate up from 12.8 percent in November to 14.2 percent in December.

In other major labor areas, wage and salary employment increased slightly as temporary holiday jobs more than offset seasonal losses in construction and other industries. The unemployment rate decreased in Seattle-Everett from 10.8 to 10.6 percent, in the Olympia Metropolitan Area from 12.9 to 12.5 percent, and in the Bremerton area from 8.5 to 8.2 percent. Jobless rates in the Tacoma and Spokane metropolitan areas were unchanged between November and December despite layoffs in construction. Spokane's rate was 12.1 percent, while the rate in Tacoma was 12.9 percent. Wage and salary employment increased slightly as temporary holiday jobs more than offset seasonal losses in construction and other industries.

Unemployment rose in most of the less populous counties of the state. East of the Cascades, unemployment increased in nearly all agricultural areas because seasonal farm work was near its annual low. Typical of changes in these areas, the jobless rate in Walla Walla County rose from 10.1 percent in November to 11.6 percent in December, while the rate in Grant County rose from 16.0 to 16.6 percent. In counties where the lumber industry is the major industrial activity, changes in unemployment were mixed. Jobless rates in Cowlitz, Grays Harbor and Lewis counties declined between November and December, but rates in Clallam, Mason, Pacific, and Stevens counties increased.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment fell a moderate 3,200 between November and December with seasonal factors accounting for most of the reduction. Over half of the loss occurred in food processing alone. Employment at canneries fell 1,800 as staffing returned to its off-season level. No significant expansion is probable until May when workers will be recalled to process a new asparagus crop.

Lumber and wood products employment dropped 800 from November, but this was the smallest December reduction in the industry since 1976. The low employment level in the industry was a factor in the less-than-seasonal cutback, but a major factor was increased demand for lumber from wholesalers who were rebuilding their inventories in anticipation of an upturn in home building. Because of sharply lower interest rates, housing starts in 1983 are expected to total between 1.3 and 1.5 million units nationally, up from less than 1.0 million units in 1982. Weather conditions will preclude any expansion in lumber jobs until spring, however.

Losses of 400 occurred over the month in both stone-clay-glass products and in aerospace. The cutback in stone, clay and glass products largely resulted from a seasonal decline in demand from the construction industry for sand, gravel, and concrete. The drop in aerospace was a continuation of the reduction which began in late 1981. Further cutbacks will occur in 1983. The Boeing Company has forecast a 9,000 worker reduction over the next 12 months. Other job losses in December included a drop of 300 in paper and allied products and 200 in nonelectrical machinery.

While negative seasonal factors prevailed in December, small gains were reported in a few industries. Employment in other transportation equipment (mainly shipbuilding) added 400, while 300 additional workers were employed in printing and publishing. Gains of 100 each were credited to other durable goods (mainly instruments) and electrical equipment.

The year-to-year comparison in manufacturing continued on the negative side. Nonetheless, some industries have added workers over the year despite the recession. The largest 12-month gain occurred in other durable goods, where employment rose 900 because of expanding employment in instruments. One employer accounted for most of the new jobs. The next largest gain was credited to other transportation equipment where employment rose 600 because of an increase in shipbuilding jobs. Chemicals employment posted a gain of 400 over the year with all of the increase in the Tri-Cities area.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

In the nonmanufacturing industries, the largest change between November and December was a 4,100 gain in retail trade which resulted from the hiring of hundreds of temporary workers to help serve holiday shoppers. Wholesale trade, though, slipped 300 because of a seasonal decline in fruit

and vegetable packing. Government payrolls advanced 1,100 in December with Federal civilian employment up 300. Defense and postal employment rose, while the job total at parks and forests decreased. State and local government employment added 800; all of the gain was in education. Noneducation state government employment will advance in January, however, because of the new legislative session.

Although services employment increased only 100 in December, there was considerable change within the industry. Higher employment was noted in amusements with the opening of the skiing season. Membership organizations hired temporary workers for the holiday period (mainly food service workers), and health service employment continued to expand. Offsetting most of these gains, however, were losses in agricultural services, hotels-motels, and private education.

Construction employment fell 3,800 in December to post the largest loss. This drop was seasonal and less than the 5,300 reduction which occurred between November and December 1981. A further seasonal drop will occur in January. February or March, however, should mark the beginning of a seasonal expanson in the industry.

The outlook for the construction industry for 1983 is not entirely positive. The homebuilding portion of the industry should expand because of lower interest rates for home mortgages, and street-highway construction should pick up later in the year because of the passage of Federal legislation to finance highway repairs and improvements. Commercial construction may decline, on the other hand, because of the completion or near completion of work on several large projects. In addition, the premature termination of work on the nuclear plant in Grays Harbor County is a possibility. A shutdown would reportedly result in the layoff of 3,000 to 4,000 workers.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Dec. 1982 (Prel.)	Nov. 1982 (Rev.)	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Change Nov. 82 to Dec. 82	Change Dec. 81 to Dec. 82
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,557.1	1,560.2	1,576.6	1,538.2	-3.1	-19.5
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	278.5	281.7	290.2	296.3	-3.2	-11.7
Durable Goods.....	196.8	198.2	207.2	210.2	-1.4	-10.4
Lumber & Wood Products.....	38.9	39.7	40.5	42.0	-0.8	-1.6
Furniture & Fixtures.....	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	0	+0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.4	-0.4	-0.5
Primary Metal Industries.....	12.2	12.3	4/15.0	4/15.5	-0.1	-2.8
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	8.1	8.1	9.6	10.1	0	-1.5
Fabricated Metal Products.....	10.5	10.6	11.4	11.2	-0.1	-0.9
Machinery.....	24.5	24.6	25.8	25.7	-0.1	-1.3
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	13.9	14.1	15.0	15.0	-0.2	-1.1
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.6	10.5	10.8	10.7	+0.1	-0.2
Transportation Equipment 5/....	89.9	89.9	94.2	95.1	0	-4.3
Aerospace 5/.....	70.9	71.3	75.8	76.6	-0.4	-4.9
Other Transp. Equipment.....	19.0	18.6	18.4	18.5	+0.4	+0.6
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	12.5	12.4	11.6	11.4	+0.1	+0.9
Nondurable Goods.....	81.7	83.5	83.0	86.1	-1.8	-1.3
Food & Kindred Products.....	28.9	30.5	29.2	32.2	-1.6	-0.3
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	8.6	10.4	9.1	12.1	-1.8	-0.5
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	-0.1	-0.2
Paper & Allied Products.....	15.6	15.9	16.5	16.5	-0.3	-0.9
Printing & Publishing.....	15.7	15.4	15.8	15.8	+0.3	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.4	9.4	9.0	9.1	0	+0.4
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	-0.1	-0.2
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION.....	71.6	75.4	79.5	84.8	-3.8	-7.9
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	86.0	86.7	88.3	88.6	-0.7	-2.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	387.8	384.0	390.9	4/386.9	+3.8	-3.1
Wholesale Trade.....	98.2	98.5	101.4	4/102.4	-0.3	-3.2
Retail Trade.....	289.6	285.5	289.5	4/284.5	+4.1	+0.1
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	90.3	90.7	91.8	91.5	-0.4	-1.5
SERVICES 5/.....	320.0	319.9	315.3	316.2	+0.1	+4.7
GOVERNMENT.....	319.9	318.8	317.5	320.7	+1.1	+2.4
Federal.....	65.8	65.5	65.3	66.1	+0.3	+0.5
State & Local.....	254.1	253.3	252.2	254.6	+0.8	+1.9
Education.....	140.4	139.2	141.7	142.9	+1.2	-1.3
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0	-0.2

Prepared in cooperation with the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.
3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.
4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.
5/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

Washington State
Employment Security Department

ESTIMATED LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date Jan. 25, 1933

John Spellman, Governor
Forward J. Brooks, Commissioner

Benchmark 1931

	December 1932 Preliminary 1/				November 1932 Revised				December 1931 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,067,400	1,808,400	259,000	12.5	2,049,200	1,795,200	254,000	12.4	1,976,100	1,752,500	223,600	11.3
Bellingham SMSA	51,500	44,200	7,300	14.2	50,300	44,300	6,000	12.8	48,200	42,800	5,400	13.1
Bremerton SMSA	64,400	59,100	5,300	8.2	63,500	58,100	5,400	8.5	61,000	56,100	4,900	8.0
Olympia SMSA	56,600	49,500	7,100	12.5	56,000	48,800	7,200	12.9	54,100	47,600	6,500	12.0
Seattle-Everett SMSA	924,700	826,900	97,800	10.6	914,400	815,500	98,900	10.8	871,100	791,800	79,300	9.1
King County	724,900	651,200	73,700	10.2	718,200	642,300	75,900	10.6	683,500	623,600	59,900	8.8
Spokane SMSA	152,700	134,200	18,500	12.1	151,500	133,100	18,400	12.1	149,800	132,700	17,100	11.4
Tacoma SMSA	191,900	167,100	24,800	12.9	190,100	165,600	24,500	12.9	181,100	161,000	20,100	11.1
Tri-Cities Area 2/	79,700	67,200	12,500	15.7	79,400	67,100	12,300	15.5	83,000	72,600	10,400	12.5
Yakima SMSA	81,800	67,800	14,000	17.1	81,200	68,500	12,700	15.6	76,300	64,600	11,700	15.3
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	36,700	30,680	6,020	16.4	36,130	31,020	5,110	14.1	35,080	30,090	4,990	14.2
Adams	6,550	5,470	1,080	16.5	6,490	5,460	1,030	15.9	6,470	5,480	990	15.3
Asotin	8,410	7,250	1,160	13.8	8,460	7,310	1,150	13.6	8,120	7,140	980	12.1
Clallam	20,640	16,110	4,530	21.9	20,020	16,110	3,910	19.5	21,070	15,890	5,180	24.6
Clark	96,940	86,540	10,400	10.7	97,010	85,830	11,180	11.5	91,800	81,860	9,940	10.8
Columbia	1,740	1,320	420	24.1	1,720	1,340	380	22.1	1,660	1,310	350	21.1
Cowlitz	34,330	27,890	6,440	18.8	34,910	27,750	7,160	20.5	34,930	28,980	5,950	17.0
Ferry	2,450	1,970	480	19.6	2,440	1,970	470	19.3	2,810	2,410	400	14.2
Garfield	1,070	980	90	8.4	1,080	1,000	80	7.4	1,020	940	80	7.8
Grant	21,580	17,990	3,590	16.6	21,420	18,000	3,420	16.0	19,860	16,750	3,110	15.7
Grays Harbor	34,510	28,710	5,800	16.8	34,290	28,470	5,820	17.0	35,470	29,800	5,670	16.0
Island	14,550	13,030	1,520	10.4	14,400	12,900	1,500	10.4	13,310	11,980	1,330	10.0
Jefferson	6,480	5,670	810	12.5	6,560	5,770	790	12.0	6,740	5,820	920	13.6
Kittitas	10,270	8,750	1,520	14.8	10,450	9,210	1,240	11.9	10,260	8,650	1,610	15.7
Klickitat	7,260	5,620	1,640	22.6	7,290	5,760	1,530	21.0	7,470	5,650	1,820	24.4
Lewis	24,920	20,540	4,380	17.6	25,080	20,650	4,430	17.7	23,460	19,630	3,830	16.3
Lincoln	3,720	3,490	230	6.2	3,740	3,500	240	6.4	3,750	3,370	380	10.1
Mason	11,050	9,320	1,730	15.7	10,800	9,330	1,570	14.4	11,290	9,580	1,710	15.1
Okanogan	15,400	12,240	3,160	20.5	15,370	12,490	2,880	18.7	15,430	11,710	3,720	24.1
Pacific	7,540	6,030	1,510	20.0	7,330	5,980	1,350	18.4	7,380	6,010	1,370	18.6
Pend Oreille	3,100	2,170	930	30.0	3,060	2,230	830	27.1	3,660	2,700	960	26.2
San Juan	4,070	3,710	360	8.8	4,020	3,680	340	8.5	3,150	2,800	350	11.1
Skagit	33,350	27,230	6,120	18.4	33,430	28,160	5,270	15.8	31,810	26,460	5,350	16.8
Skamania	3,430	2,440	990	28.9	3,280	2,550	730	22.3	3,590	2,620	970	27.0
Stevens	11,900	9,190	2,710	22.8	11,430	9,160	2,270	19.9	11,060	9,300	1,760	15.9
Wankiakum	1,380	1,100	280	20.3	1,330	1,190	140	10.5	1,370	1,170	200	14.6
Walla Walla	25,040	22,130	2,910	11.6	24,930	22,410	2,520	10.1	24,060	21,440	2,620	10.9
Whitman	15,590	14,830	760	4.9	15,620	14,870	750	4.8	15,400	14,760	640	4.2

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

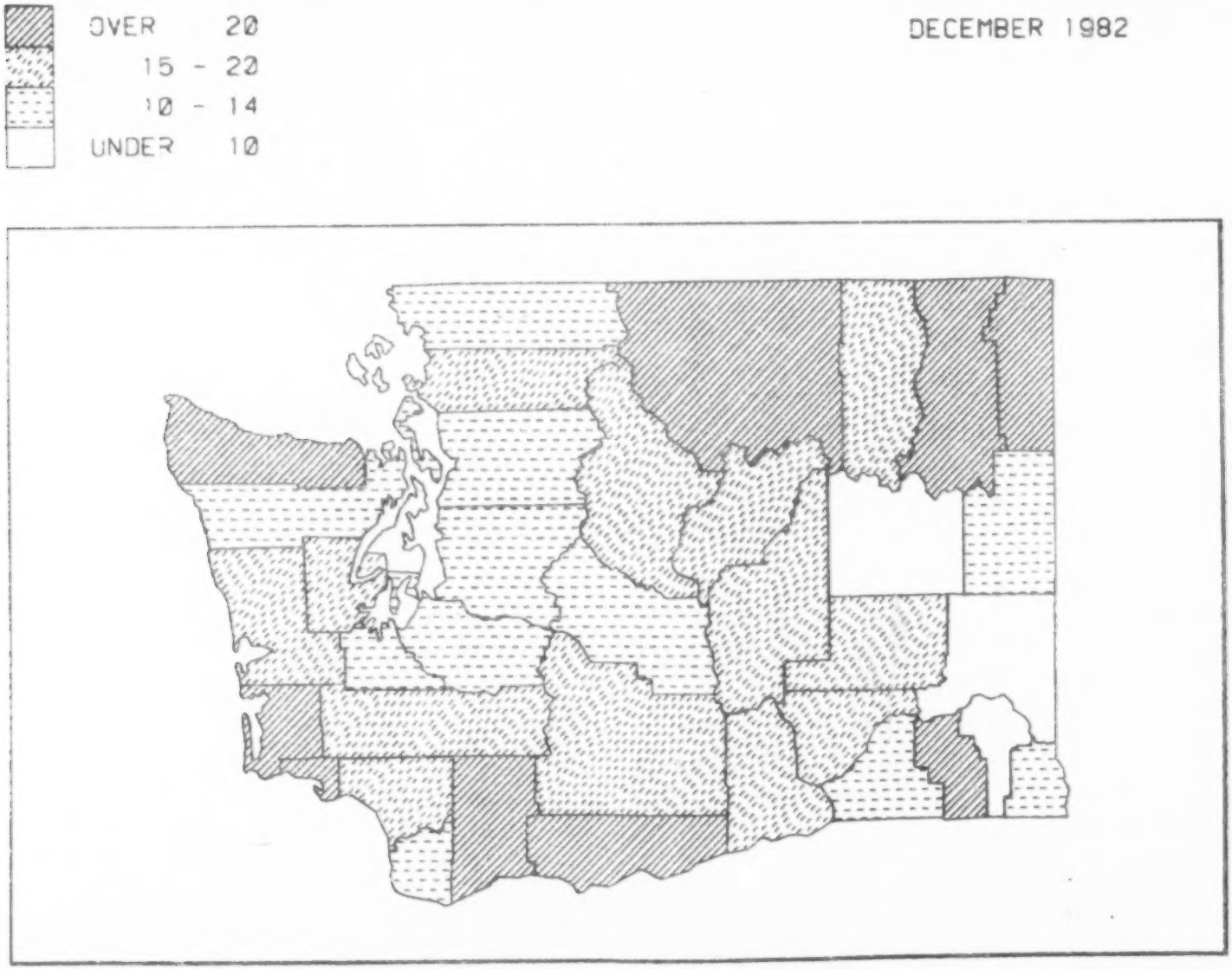
Research and Analysis Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Nov. 1982 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	131,400	$442.37	$441.83	$413.26	38.3	39.1	38.3	$11.55	$11.30	$10.79
Lumber and wood products	36,100	421.77	430.11	394.56	36.9	38.3	36.0	11.43	11.23	10.96
Primary metal industries	9,300	532.27	546.80	510.43	40.6	41.9	40.9	13.11	13.05	12.48
Fabricated metal products	7,800	475.46	474.46	436.16	39.1	38.7	39.4	12.16	12.26	11.07
Machinery 1/	15,500	349.97	349.58	355.11	38.5	38.5	39.5	9.09	9.08	8.99
Transportation equipment	41,000	550.26	548.51	522.91	40.7	40.6	41.6	13.52	13.51	12.57
Food and kindred products	22,300	337.92	349.46	310.28	35.2	38.7	35.1	9.60	9.03	8.84
Chemicals and allied products	4,500	489.29	504.38	447.17	41.5	42.6	40.8	11.79	11.84	10.96
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	57,900	666.23	677.12	619.08	35.4	36.9	35.6	18.82	18.35	17.39
Wholesale and retail trade	237,300	317.18	317.37	290.68	35.4	35.7	34.4	8.96	8.89	8.45

1/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.

DECEMBER 1982



JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
Norward Brooks, Commissioner

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Olympia, WA 98504
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in cooperation with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics
and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 7, Number 2 February 1983

HIGHLIGHTS

Economic recovery appears to be near, if not underway, according to numerous national economic indicators. The nation's Index of Leading Economic Indicators posted its largest jump in nearly 33 years in January. Construction spending rose 8.9 percent after seasonal adjustment, while sales of single family homes rose 9.9 percent in January for the largest increase in 28 months.

In Washington State employment declined and unemployment increased between December and January. Nonetheless, a number of positive developments were noted in the state's economy.

The increase in unemployment between December and January was less than normal. Total unemployment rose from a revised 13.0 percent in December to 13.7 percent in January. Since 1970 the average December-January increase in the jobless rate has been a full percentage point.

	Jan. 1983*	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982
Civilian Labor Force	1,995,100	2,003,700	1,963,500
Employment	1,722,200	1,742,700	1,718,600
Unemployment	272,900	261,000	244,900
State Rate	13.7	13.0	12.5
National Rate	11.4	10.5	9.4

*These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable to data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

The year-to-year employment comparison has improved. While average annual nonfarm payroll employment fell nearly 43,000 between 1981 and 1982, the job loss between January 1982 and 1983 was only 12,100.

Lumber employment was above its year-earlier level for the first time since 1979. January 1983 employment in lumber was 700 higher than in January 1982.

ESTIMATING METHODOLOGY REVISED

Beginning with the January 1983 data contained in this report, procedures used to estimate total employment and total unemployment have been revised so that current year estimates will now be more nearly comparable with data released in previous years. Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) labor force data for the state and its subdivisions in the current year lack comparability with data released in previous years. Official BLS data, however, must be used for Federal program purposes; they are contained in this report also.

The estimate of total unemployment using the new methodology was not substantially different from that estimated by BLS procedures (272,900 versus 271,100). The BLS estimate of total employment for January, however, was 25,400 higher than in December, which is entirely unrealistic in light of substantial December-January seasonal layoffs.

BLS estimating procedures are designed to make estimates in all states comparable despite differing economies and unemployment insurance laws. Total employment and unemployment estimates for the ten largest states are determined directly from the national Current Population Survey (CPS) each month. For smaller states, the CPS within individual states is not large enough to provide accurate monthly estimates. To keep estimates in these states comparable for revenue sharing and other Federal program purposes, claims-based unemployment estimates and employer-based employment estimates are adjusted by a ratio developed from a six-month moving average of their CPS data. Unfortunately, the six-month moving average ratio often distorts seasonal trends as was the case between December and January. The new adjustment procedure used to develop this month's estimates utilizes a 12-month moving average ratio, which has less impact on seasonal trends.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment rose in most areas of the state in January with the extent of the increase largely a result of an area's dependence on seasonal industries. In the Seattle-Everett Metropolitan Area, the jobless rate moved up only three-tenths of a point (10.7 to 11.0 percent) because of a relatively diversified economy. In the Yakima Metropolitan Area, on the other hand, the unemployment jumped from 18.2

to 21.0 percent because of that area's heavy dependence on agriculture and food processing. Activity in agriculture and related industries, of course, is exceptionally low in January. Unemployment declined slightly in a few of the state's counties including Clallam and Cowlitz where counter-seasonal job gains were noted in their forest products industries.

Although the unemployment rate in the state increased from 12.5 to 13.7 percent over the year, rates were actually lower in a number of counties this January than they were in January 1982. In most of these counties, the drop represented improvement in the demand for lumber products and milder weather this winter. Unemployment in these areas, however, remained well above the statewide average. Counties with lower jobless rates in January 1983 than in January 1982 included Clallam (21.4 versus 24.4), Ferry (22.2 versus 26.6), Jefferson (14.8 versus 16.1), and Skamania (33.1 versus 39.0).

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment declined 2,500 between December and January. While the overall trend was down, the most significant development was a counter seasonal gain of 100 in lumber which pushed the industry total 700 above its year-earlier level. The gain reflected increased housing starts nationally, and orders from lumber wholesalers who were rebuilding inventories. Employment in the industry should expand strongly this spring provided the homebuilding industry continues to recover nationally.

Aerospace employment fell 500 and at mid-January was 9,300 lower than in January 1982. Employment in other transportation equipment dropped 400 in January due to a layoff in the shipbuilding industry. Employment in this volatile category rose 400 in the previous month. Over the year, payrolls in other transportation equipment were down 100.

Food and kindred products employment fell 1,000 in January but the loss here was mainly seasonal. As might be expected employment was at its annual low at canneries, beverage manufacturers, and firms producing foods which sell better during warm weather months. A drop of 800 jobs in the food processing industry between January 1982 and 1983, however, reflects a long-term trend in the industry towards increased mechanization.

Other job losses in the December-January period included reductions of 200 each in aluminum and printing-publishing. Employment in the latter was little changed over the year, but aluminum employment was 1,500 lower than one year ago. The major reason for the loss was lower demand for aluminum products from the homebuilding and automobile industries. Hopefully, activity in these industries will continue to improve and thus increase demand for aluminum products.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Seasonal factors also pushed employment lower in the nonmanufacturing industries in January. The largest cutback was in retail trade where employment fell 9,900 following the completion of the holiday sales period. Construction payrolls dropped 3,300 with weather conditions less favorable for outdoor work. The number of Federal civilian jobs was down 1,300 in January; losses were reported in defense as well as nondefense activities. Services added 1,000 in January to post the only increase. Health services accounted for most of the gain.

Over the year a number of industries reported higher employment. Services posted a gain of 8,600 despite the recession. About half of the increase occurred in the offices of health practitioners. Employment at nursing homes and hospitals, however, was little changed over the year. State and local government payrolls were up 3,600 over the year with nearly all of the increase in education. Employment at retail outlets rose 2,700 with higher employment noted at food stores, eating-drinking places, and service stations-auto dealers. Lower employment, though, was estimated for apparel, furniture and building material stores.

Offsetting the job gains were year-to-year losses in construction (down 6,300) and wholesale trade (down 5,300). Lower mortgage rates should benefit the building trades later this year, however. The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation reported the mortgage rate in the first week of March fell to 12.74 percent, the lowest rate in almost 32 months.

ESTIMATES REVISED

Resident civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates for 1982 have been adjusted to 1982 average annual data from that portion of the national Current Population Survey conducted in this state. Estimates for 1976-1981 have also been revised. Tables containing the revised data are included in this report.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates for 1981 and 1982 have also been revised. Current nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates prepared by the Employment Security Department are based upon monthly reports received from 3,000 cooperating firms. While estimates prepared from these reports are timely, they lack the accuracy of estimates based upon more complete data contained in tax returns received at later dates from establishments covered by the Washington State Employment Security Act and from reports on Federal civilian employment. Reports on covered and Federal civilian employment provide almost complete counts of nonagricultural wage and salary employment. The major exceptions to covered employment are railroad employment, employment in religious organizations, and at private, primary and secondary educational institutions.

Each year estimates are updated to conform with the latest tax return data and the best available information on non-covered wage and salary employment. The 1981 estimates are based on tax return data for the entire year, while those for 1982 are based on March 1982 benchmarks. Tables containing the revised 1981 and 1982 nonagricultural wage and salary estimates are included in this report.

Washington State Labor Force and Employment Estimates
For Federal Programs Purposes 1/
January 1983 (Preliminary)

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Washington State Total	2,039,200	1,768,100	271,100	13.3
Bellingham SMSA	50,500	42,600	7,900	15.6
Bremerton SMSA	64,100	58,600	5,500	8.6
Olympia SMSA	57,800	50,300	7,500	13.0
Seattle-Everett SMSA	904,200	807,600	96,600	10.7
King County	705,600	635,000	70,600	10.0
Spokane SMSA	153,600	133,200	20,400	13.3
Tacoma SMSA	190,000	163,800	26,200	13.8
Tri-Cities Area 2/	78,200	65,900	12,300	15.7
Yakima SMSA	81,900	65,100	16,800	20.5
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	37,690	29,520	8,170	21.7
Adams	6,570	5,600	970	14.8
Asotin	8,180	7,020	1,160	14.2
Clallam	19,850	15,720	4,130	20.8
Clark	95,960	83,730	12,230	12.7
Columbia	2,190	1,630	560	25.6
Cowlitz	33,880	27,720	6,160	18.2
Ferry	2,260	1,770	490	21.7
Garfield	1,020	900	120	11.8
Grant	22,200	18,240	3,960	17.8
Grays Harbor	33,280	27,550	5,730	17.2
Island	14,540	13,090	1,450	10.0
Jefferson	6,620	5,670	950	14.4
Kittitas	10,470	8,660	1,810	17.3
Klickitat	7,140	5,110	2,030	28.4
Lewis	25,000	20,250	4,750	19.0
Lincoln	3,640	3,360	280	7.7
Mason	10,620	8,850	1,770	16.7
Okanogan	15,380	11,650	3,730	24.3
Pacific	7,490	5,890	1,600	21.4
Pend Oreille	3,220	2,210	1,010	31.4
San Juan	3,030	2,630	400	13.2
Skagit	32,210	25,710	6,500	20.2
Skamania	3,130	2,120	1,010	32.3
Stevens	11,960	9,140	2,820	23.6
Wahkiakum	1,290	1,150	140	10.9
Walla Walla	25,080	21,950	3,130	12.5
Whitman	15,140	14,340	800	5.3

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.

2/ Includes Benton and Franklin counties.

3/ Includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, PLACE OF WORK 2/
(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Jan. 1983 (Prel.)	Dec. 1982 (Rev.)	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Change Dec.82 to Jan.83	Change Jan.82 to Jan.83
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	1,544.7	1,564.1	1,556.8	1,585.5	-19.4	-12.1
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	277.6	280.1	291.9	290.0	-2.5	-14.3
Durable Goods	196.3	197.5	209.3	206.0	-1.2	-13.0
Lumber & Wood Products	38.0	37.9	37.3	38.8	+0.1	+0.7
Furniture & Fixtures	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod	5.4	5.3	5.7	6.3	+0.1	-0.3
Primary Metal Industries	12.2	12.5	15.0	15.4 5/	-0.3	-2.8
Aluminum Prod. & Processing.	7.8	8.0	9.3	9.9	-0.2	-1.5
Fabricated Metal Products.	9.4	9.5	10.0	11.2	-0.1	-0.6
Machinery	26.7	26.7	28.4	25.4	0.0	-1.7
Machinery (Exc. Elect.).	16.1	16.2	17.5	14.8	-0.1	-1.4
Electrical & Elec. Equip.	10.6	10.5	10.9	10.6	+0.1	-0.3
Transportation Equipment 6/	88.7	89.6	98.1	93.7	-0.9	-9.4
Aerospace 6/	70.5	71.0	79.8	75.6	-0.5	-9.3
Other Transp. Equipment.	18.2	18.6	18.3	18.1	-0.4	-0.1
Other Durable Goods 3/.	12.9	13.0	11.8	12.0	-0.1	+1.1
Nondurable Goods	81.3	82.6	82.6	84.0	-1.3	-1.3
Food & Kindred Products.	28.1	29.1	28.9	29.6	-1.0	-0.8
Canned & Preserved Foods	9.1	9.3	9.1	9.3	-0.2	0.0
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.0	-0.1	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products.	15.9	15.8	16.5	16.6	+0.1	-0.6
Printing & Publishing.	15.7	15.9	15.8	15.9	-0.2	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products.	9.6	9.6	9.2	9.2	0.0	+0.4
Other Nondurable Goods 4/	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	-0.1	-0.1
MINING & QUARRYING	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	66.7	70.0	73.0	81.2	-3.3	-6.3
TRANS., & PUBLIC UTILITIES	87.6	88.8	88.1	89.4	-1.2	-.5
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	378.7	390.0	381.3	393.6	-11.3	-2.6
Wholesale Trade.	95.1	96.5	100.4	100.4	-1.4	-5.3
Retail Trade	283.6	293.5	280.9	293.2	-9.9	+2.7
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	90.2	90.2	90.7	90.9	0.0	-.5
SERVICES 6/	318.2	317.2	309.6	315.6	+1.0	+8.6
GOVERNMENT	322.7	324.8	319.2	321.7	-2.1	+3.5
Federal	65.3	66.6	65.4	65.1	-1.3	-.1
State & Local.	257.4	258.2	253.8	256.6	-.8	+3.6
Education	140.0	141.0	136.3	139.0	-1.0	+3.7
(WORKERS IN LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTES)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2

1/ These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable to data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

3/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

4/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

5/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

6/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

Washington State
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date Mar. 1, 1963

Benchmark 1962

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	January 1963 Preliminary 3/				December 1962 Revised				January 1962 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	1,995,100	1,722,200	272,900	13.7	2,003,700	1,742,700	261,000	13.0	1,963,500	1,718,600	244,900	12.5
Bellingham SMSA	49,500	41,500	8,000	16.2	49,600	42,100	7,500	15.1	47,700	40,400	7,300	15.3
Bremerton SMSA	62,600	57,000	5,600	8.9	62,500	57,000	5,500	8.8	58,800	54,400	4,400	8.3
Olympia SMSA	56,300	49,000	7,600	13.4	55,800	48,500	7,300	13.1	53,800	47,100	6,700	12.5
Seattle-Everett SMSA	883,800	786,600	97,200	11.0	888,500	793,100	95,400	10.7	867,700	784,500	83,200	9.6
King County	689,600	618,500	71,100	10.3	695,300	623,600	71,700	10.3	678,100	616,900	61,200	9.0
Spokane SMSA	150,200	129,700	20,500	13.6	152,700	133,600	19,100	12.5	149,300	129,800	19,500	13.1
Tacoma SMSA	185,300	159,300	26,300	14.2	186,400	161,000	25,400	13.6	181,500	159,700	21,800	12.0
Tri-Cities Area 2/	76,600	64,200	12,400	16.2	77,400	64,700	12,700	16.4	81,100	70,300	10,800	13.3
Yakima SMSA	80,300	63,400	16,900	21.0	79,100	64,700	14,400	18.2	75,200	60,700	14,500	19.3
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	36,980	28,750	8,230	22.3	36,520	30,150	6,370	17.4	35,790	29,080	6,710	18.7
Adams	6,430	5,460	970	15.1	6,580	5,430	1,150	17.5	6,580	5,550	1,030	15.7
Asotin	8,000	6,840	1,160	14.5	8,020	6,860	1,160	14.5	7,690	6,680	1,010	13.1
Clallam	19,470	15,310	4,160	21.4	19,880	15,390	4,490	22.6	20,100	15,190	4,910	24.4
Clark	93,870	81,560	12,310	13.1	93,650	82,780	10,870	11.6	95,740	83,180	12,560	13.1
Columbia	2,150	1,590	560	26.0	2,120	1,610	510	24.1	1,620	1,220	400	24.7
Cowlitz	33,200	27,000	6,200	18.7	32,930	26,630	6,300	19.1	33,210	27,380	5,830	17.6
Ferry	2,210	1,720	490	22.2	2,310	1,800	510	22.1	2,860	2,100	760	26.6
Garfield	1,000	880	120	12.0	1,020	910	110	10.8	970	900	70	7.2
Grant	21,760	17,770	3,990	18.3	21,810	18,030	3,780	17.3	20,650	17,280	3,370	16.3
Grays Harbor	32,600	26,830	5,770	17.7	33,370	27,620	5,750	17.2	33,130	27,560	5,570	16.8
Island	14,210	12,750	1,460	10.3	14,340	12,850	1,490	10.4	13,340	11,970	1,370	10.3
Jefferson	6,480	5,520	960	14.8	6,400	5,550	850	13.3	6,200	5,200	1,000	16.1
Kittitas	10,250	8,430	1,820	17.8	10,140	8,540	1,600	15.8	10,010	8,260	1,750	17.5
Klickitat	7,020	4,980	2,040	29.1	7,000	5,310	1,690	24.1	7,220	4,930	2,290	31.7
Lewis	24,510	19,720	4,790	19.5	24,270	19,750	4,520	18.6	23,910	19,300	4,610	19.3
Lincoln	3,560	3,270	290	8.1	3,690	3,430	260	7.0	3,710	3,340	370	10.0
Mason	10,400	8,620	1,780	17.1	10,760	8,930	1,830	17.0	10,560	8,780	1,780	16.9
Okanogan	15,100	11,350	3,750	24.8	15,140	11,770	3,370	22.3	15,300	10,750	4,550	29.7
Pacific	7,350	5,740	1,610	21.9	7,340	5,730	1,610	21.9	7,410	6,030	1,380	18.6
Pend Oreille	3,170	2,150	1,020	32.2	3,210	2,210	1,000	31.2	3,350	2,260	1,090	32.5
San Juan	2,970	2,560	410	13.8	3,040	2,600	440	14.5	3,020	2,600	420	13.9
Skagit	31,580	25,040	6,540	20.7	31,810	25,750	6,060	19.1	30,910	24,680	6,230	20.2
Skamania	3,080	2,060	1,020	33.1	3,290	2,300	990	30.1	3,100	1,890	1,210	39.0
Stevens	11,740	8,900	2,840	24.2	11,880	9,110	2,770	23.3	11,210	9,280	1,930	17.2
Wahkiakum	1,260	1,120	140	11.1	1,410	1,120	290	20.6	1,270	1,150	120	9.4
Walla Walla	24,530	21,380	3,150	12.8	24,680	21,560	3,120	12.6	24,140	21,070	3,070	12.7
Whitman	14,770	13,970	800	5.4	14,980	14,230	750	5.0	14,740	14,030	710	4.8

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates must be used for Federal program purposes.

Research and Analysis Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	180,600	$445.83	$441.59	$425.88	38.6	38.2	39.0	$11.55	$11.56	$10.92
Lumber & wood products	35,700	410.65	421.77	411.80	36.6	36.9	37.2	11.22	11.43	11.07
Primary metal industries	9,200	540.62	532.27	528.77	41.3	40.6	41.8	13.09	13.11	12.65
Fabricated metal products	7,700	493.12	474.78	450.54	39.8	38.6	39.8	12.39	12.30	11.32
Machinery 1/	15,400	357.44	348.46	357.50	38.6	38.0	39.2	9.26	9.17	9.12
Transportation equipment	41,000	556.51	550.26	534.25	40.8	40.7	42.2	13.64	13.52	12.66
Food & kindred products	22,500	354.55	337.92	329.40	37.4	35.2	36.6	9.48	9.60	9.00
Chemicals & allied products	4,600	493.12	492.19	455.63	41.3	41.5	40.9	11.94	11.86	11.14
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	35,600	663.94	666.23	625.38	35.6	35.4	35.9	18.65	18.82	17.42
Wholesale and retail trade	242,900	327.82	317.18	289.95	37.0	35.4	34.6	8.86	8.96	8.38

STATE OF WASHINGTON
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE 1981
(In Thousands) (Benchmark: December 1981)

1931
Revised

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGE	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL	1,612.0	1,590.3	1,591.6	1,607.1	1,621.7	1,633.7	1,652.3	1,612.2	1,613.1	1,631.0	1,611.3	1,593.8	1,585.5
MANUFACTURING	303.3	300.8	299.9	300.2	301.9	305.9	309.1	307.5	309.3	311.5	305.5	297.7	290.0
Durable Goods	216.7	217.9	216.8	216.8	218.2	219.7	221.6	220.7	219.8	218.4	214.6	210.2	206.0
Lumber & Wood Products	44.4	43.6	43.5	43.1	44.0	45.4	47.1	47.6	47.6	46.5	44.1	41.2	38.8
Furniture & Fixtures	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.3
Primary Metals	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.7	16.8	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.0	16.0	15.4
Aluminum	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.3	10.3	9.9
Fabricated Metal Prod.	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.2	11.8	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.3	11.2
Machinery	25.6	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.7	25.9	26.2	26.0	25.9	25.6	25.4	25.4
Machinery (Exc. Elect.)	15.1	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.0	14.9	14.8
Electrical Equipment	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.6
Transportation Equip.	97.4	100.0	99.8	99.1	99.3	99.2	98.2	97.2	96.4	96.1	95.4	94.5	93.7
Aerospace	79.0	81.5	81.1	80.4	79.9	79.8	79.2	79.2	78.8	78.1	77.6	76.5	75.6
Other Transp. Equip.	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.7	19.4	19.4	19.0	18.0	17.6	18.0	17.8	18.0	18.1
Other Durable Goods	11.6	11.5	10.8	11.4	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.9	12.0
Nondurable Goods	86.6	82.9	83.1	83.4	83.7	86.2	87.5	86.8	89.5	93.1	90.9	87.5	84.0
Food & Kindred Prod.	31.8	28.5	28.8	29.1	29.1	31.5	31.8	31.1	34.1	37.9	36.0	33.1	29.6
Canned & Preserved Foods	11.2	8.6	9.1	9.4	9.2	11.2	11.3	10.1	12.6	16.3	15.3	12.5	9.3
Apparel & Allied Prod.	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0
Paper & Allied Prod.	17.2	17.5	17.4	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.6	17.7	17.6	17.3	16.9	16.6	16.6
Printing & Publishing	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.9
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	9.2	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2
Other Nondurable Goods	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.7
NONMANUFACTURING	1,308.7	1,289.5	1,291.7	1,306.9	1,319.8	1,327.3	1,343.2	1,304.7	1,303.8	1,319.5	1,305.8	1,296.1	1,295.5
Mining & Quarrying	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1
Construction	90.3	85.8	84.6	88.7	91.5	94.4	96.0	96.7	95.5	94.4	89.5	84.8	81.2
Trans., & Public Utilities	90.2	88.5	87.8	88.3	89.4	89.7	91.4	92.0	92.3	92.6	90.5	89.9	89.4
Trade	388.2	375.8	372.3	377.9	384.5	389.1	394.1	393.9	396.4	400.2	391.4	389.5	393.6
Wholesale Trade	101.6	99.1	98.8	100.3	100.8	101.5	102.6	103.0	103.7	105.0	103.2	101.1	100.4
Retail Trade	286.6	276.7	273.5	277.6	283.7	287.6	291.5	290.9	292.7	295.2	288.2	288.4	293.2
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	92.3	91.7	91.8	92.2	92.5	92.7	93.2	93.8	93.4	92.6	91.6	90.9	90.9
Services & Misc.	318.2	310.4	313.0	317.5	319.3	318.5	322.7	320.4	322.2	325.6	319.1	315.3	315.6
Government	326.4	334.3	339.7	339.7	339.6	340.4	342.6	304.6	300.7	310.8	320.4	322.5	321.7
Federal	66.4	66.2	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.4	67.5	68.5	68.2	66.8	65.6	65.4	65.1
State & Local	260.0	268.1	273.7	273.8	273.6	274.0	275.1	236.1	232.5	244.0	254.8	257.1	256.6
Education	138.0	148.2	152.8	152.5	150.7	151.9	150.0	109.3	106.2	120.6	135.8	138.8	139.0
Workers in Labor Management Labor Disputes	.5	.2	1.1	1.0	.7	.3	.3	.2	.4	1.0	.3	.9	.2

STATE OF WASHINGTON
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE 1982
(In Thousands)
(Benchmark: March 1982)

1982
Revised

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGE	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL	1,569.2	1,556.8	1,554.4	1,567.8	1,572.7	1,577.0	1,594.3	1,558.8	1,558.9	1,582.7	1,574.4	1,568.6	1,564.1
MANUFACTURING	289.9	291.9	290.7	292.0	291.1	290.3	292.6	291.1	290.5	294.5	290.1	283.7	280.1
Durable Goods	204.5	209.3	207.9	208.8	207.8	205.6	205.6	204.5	203.7	203.5	200.6	199.0	197.5
Lumber & Wood Products	39.0	37.3	37.4	38.4	37.8	38.5	40.4	41.3	40.3	40.9	39.6	38.7	37.9
Furniture & Fixtures	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.3
Primary Metals	13.8	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.1	14.1	13.5	13.4	13.0	12.8	12.6	12.5
Aluminum	8.6	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0
Fabricated Metal Prod.	9.9	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.5
Machinery	27.6	28.4	28.3	28.6	28.4	27.8	27.6	27.4	27.1	27.2	26.9	26.8	26.7
Machinery (Exc. Elect.)	17.0	17.5	17.5	17.7	17.7	17.2	17.0	16.9	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.3	16.2
Electrical Equipment	10.6	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.5
Transportation Equip.	93.1	98.1	97.2	96.5	95.8	94.2	92.4	90.9	91.4	90.7	90.0	89.6	89.6
Aerospace	75.0	79.8	78.6	77.8	77.1	76.1	75.0	74.3	73.8	72.9	72.0	71.4	71.0
Other Transp. Equip.	18.1	18.3	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.1	17.4	16.6	17.6	17.8	18.0	18.2	18.6
Other Durable Goods	12.4	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.4	12.2	12.3	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0
Nondurable Goods	85.4	82.6	82.8	83.2	83.3	84.7	87.0	86.6	86.8	91.0	89.5	84.7	82.6
Food & Kindred Prod.	31.5	28.9	29.4	29.9	30.0	31.4	32.6	31.9	32.3	36.6	35.6	31.3	29.1
Canned & Preserved Foods	11.6	9.1	9.4	9.4	10.0	11.3	12.6	12.0	12.2	16.5	15.8	11.7	9.3
Apparel & Allied Prod.	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6
Paper & Allied Prod.	16.2	16.5	16.3	16.2	15.9	15.8	16.4	16.7	16.6	16.4	16.1	16.0	15.8
Printing & Publishing	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.9	16.0	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.6	15.9
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	9.5	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6
Other Nondurable Goods	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6
NONMANUFACTURING	1,279.3	1,264.9	1,263.7	1,275.8	1,281.6	1,286.7	1,301.7	1,267.7	1,268.4	1,288.2	1,284.3	1,284.9	1,284.0
Mining & Quarrying	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0
Construction	75.6	73.0	72.7	75.2	75.9	76.7	78.0	79.1	78.8	78.4	76.1	73.8	70.0
Trans., & Public Utilities	89.5	88.1	87.0	88.2	88.9	89.1	90.5	90.4	91.3	91.8	90.4	89.9	88.8
Trade	384.1	381.3	375.8	377.5	381.4	384.7	388.0	384.5	386.8	389.1	384.4	385.9	390.0
Wholesale Trade	99.7	100.4	100.4	100.6	100.5	100.4	100.5	100.0	100.6	100.6	98.5	97.0	96.5
Retail Trade	284.4	280.9	275.4	276.9	280.9	284.3	287.5	284.5	286.2	288.5	285.9	288.9	293.5
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	90.8	90.7	90.8	91.2	90.6	90.8	91.2	91.6	91.4	91.0	90.2	89.8	90.2
Services & Misc.	317.0	309.6	312.1	315.3	316.7	316.4	318.1	317.6	319.6	324.2	319.4	317.2	317.2
Government	319.2	319.2	322.3	325.3	325.0	325.8	332.6	301.2	297.4	310.6	320.8	325.2	324.8
Federal	66.3	65.4	64.8	65.0	65.5	66.0	67.1	68.2	67.7	66.8	66.2	66.6	66.6
State & Local	252.9	253.8	257.5	260.3	259.5	259.8	265.5	233.0	229.7	243.8	254.6	258.6	258.2
Education	132.9	136.3	140.2	142.2	141.4	141.4	141.7	107.4	104.2	121.7	136.6	140.9	141.0
Workers in Labor Management Labor Disputes	.4	.2	.5	.2	1.7	.4	.8	.4	.3	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Washington State, 1970-1982 1/
(In Thousands)

	Annual Average 2/	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	2,012.0	1,963.5	1,975.0	1,996.4	2,010.2	2,032.6	2,058.1	2,026.1	2,019.1	2,028.8	2,024.3	2,006.3	2,003.7
Total employment*	1,768.0	1,718.6	1,727.4	1,754.0	1,770.6	1,789.3	1,815.8	1,782.2	1,779.3	1,798.6	1,784.3	1,753.2	1,742.7
Total unemployment*	244.0	244.9	247.6	242.4	239.6	243.3	242.3	243.9	239.8	230.2	240.0	253.1	261.0
Percent of Labor Force	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.1	11.9	12.0	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.3	11.9	12.6	13.0
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	1,989.0	1,963.3	1,970.0	1,981.4	1,988.6	1,999.0	2,035.2	2,004.4	1,994.6	2,001.9	1,990.2	1,962.8	1,976.7
Total employment*	1,800.0	1,775.0	1,778.9	1,794.3	1,807.9	1,823.8	1,851.0	1,820.5	1,812.2	1,827.3	1,803.1	1,758.1	1,748.0
Total unemployment*	189.0	188.3	191.1	187.1	180.7	175.2	184.2	183.9	182.4	174.6	187.1	204.7	228.7
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.7	9.4	10.4	11.6
1980													
Civilian Labor Force	1,985.0	1,939.4	1,947.1	1,968.7	1,983.5	2,000.0	2,035.0	1,997.4	1,982.7	1,982.4	1,998.2	1,981.1	1,989.0
Total employment*	1,828.0	1,771.5	1,795.3	1,821.7	1,832.3	1,850.9	1,870.9	1,835.5	1,832.8	1,850.0	1,843.9	1,818.5	1,813.0
Total unemployment*	157.0	167.9	151.8	147.0	151.2	149.1	164.1	161.9	149.9	148.4	154.3	162.6	176.0
Percent of Labor Force	7.9	8.7	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.5	8.1	8.1	7.6	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.8
1979													
Civilian Labor Force	1,937.0	1,842.1	1,856.0	1,887.8	1,911.3	1,945.2	2,006.7	1,974.2	1,966.4	1,993.0	1,972.7	1,938.9	1,949.6
Total employment*	1,806.0	1,690.1	1,713.6	1,753.5	1,783.4	1,824.8	1,876.9	1,844.7	1,846.8	1,876.1	1,851.3	1,810.3	1,800.4
Total unemployment*	131.0	152.0	142.4	134.3	127.9	120.4	129.8	129.5	119.6	116.9	121.4	128.6	149.2
Percent of Labor Force	6.8	8.3	7.7	7.1	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.6	7.7
1978													
Civilian Labor Force	1,809.0	1,708.5	1,724.3	1,758.7	1,780.2	1,815.7	1,864.1	1,832.9	1,830.9	1,847.6	1,846.6	1,840.8	1,857.8
Total employment*	1,685.0	1,557.3	1,583.0	1,625.2	1,656.5	1,696.0	1,739.1	1,716.4	1,717.0	1,737.8	1,740.2	1,723.1	1,728.4
Total unemployment*	124.0	151.2	141.3	133.5	123.7	119.7	125.0	116.5	113.9	109.8	106.4	117.7	129.4
Percent of Labor Force	6.9	8.8	8.2	7.6	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.8	6.4	7.0
1977													
Civilian Labor Force	1,692.0	1,607.3	1,625.2	1,647.3	1,666.7	1,686.9	1,733.7	1,724.9	1,728.8	1,731.4	1,730.7	1,707.1	1,713.8
Total employment*	1,544.0	1,446.3	1,457.9	1,481.3	1,511.9	1,536.4	1,581.5	1,570.5	1,580.8	1,598.9	1,603.4	1,577.2	1,581.8
Total unemployment*	148.0	161.0	167.3	166.0	154.8	150.5	152.2	154.4	148.0	132.5	127.3	129.9	132.0
Percent of Labor Force	8.7	10.0	10.3	10.1	9.3	8.9	8.8	9.0	8.6	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.7
1976													
Civilian Labor Force	1,622.0	1,556.5	1,560.4	1,585.2	1,598.3	1,627.9	1,666.7	1,658.5	1,649.7	1,653.8	1,653.0	1,629.7	1,624.5
Total employment*	1,482.0	1,396.0	1,407.5	1,432.7	1,456.3	1,496.6	1,530.3	1,519.3	1,515.9	1,525.3	1,527.1	1,494.4	1,482.6
Total unemployment*	140.0	160.5	152.9	152.5	142.0	131.3	136.4	139.2	133.8	128.5	125.9	135.3	141.9
Percent of Labor Force	8.7	10.3	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.6	8.3	8.7

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Washington State, 1970-1982 1/
(In Thousands)

	Annual Average 2/	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1975													
Civilian Labor Force	1,538.0	1,461.3	1,484.2	1,510.3	1,519.1	1,548.5	1,598.3	1,577.8	1,571.6	1,569.7	1,544.5	1,538.3	1,532.4
Total employment*	1,391.0	1,337.0	1,336.6	1,358.9	1,377.9	1,406.7	1,438.1	1,418.0	1,418.0	1,421.9	1,406.0	1,391.4	1,381.5
Total unemployment*	147.0	124.3	147.6	151.4	141.2	141.8	160.2	159.8	153.6	147.8	138.5	146.9	150.9
Percent of Labor Force	9.6	8.5	9.9	10.0	9.3	9.2	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.0	9.5	9.8
1974													
Civilian Labor Force	1,512.0	1,439.7	1,454.1	1,472.8	1,493.6	1,525.3	1,572.0	1,572.9	1,547.7	1,546.7	1,524.6	1,496.7	1,485.5
Total employment*	1,404.0	1,311.7	1,330.3	1,354.9	1,385.4	1,426.0	1,462.7	1,463.6	1,445.1	1,450.6	1,432.5	1,395.7	1,377.3
Total unemployment*	108.0	128.0	123.8	117.9	108.2	99.3	109.3	109.3	102.6	96.1	92.1	101.0	108.2
Percent of Labor Force	7.1	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.2	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.7	7.3
1973													
Civilian Labor Force	1,470.0	1,394.8	1,411.2	1,437.9	1,450.6	1,475.9	1,532.6	1,509.8	1,500.8	1,506.0	1,482.8	1,468.8	1,468.9
Total employment*	1,354.0	1,260.1	1,285.6	1,317.1	1,340.9	1,371.8	1,414.1	1,391.5	1,385.7	1,395.5	1,376.5	1,356.5	1,352.9
Total unemployment*	116.0	134.7	125.6	120.8	109.7	104.1	118.5	118.3	115.1	110.5	106.3	112.3	116.0
Percent of Labor Force	7.9	9.7	8.9	8.4	7.6	7.1	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.6	7.9
1972													
Civilian Labor Force	1,425.0	1,363.5	1,385.3	1,392.6	1,410.5	1,435.2	1,488.2	1,465.9	1,456.4	1,435.8	1,419.2	1,414.4	1,421.0
Total employment*	1,289.0	1,209.8	1,220.4	1,249.4	1,271.1	1,304.4	1,342.7	1,325.2	1,327.5	1,315.7	1,305.6	1,296.9	1,287.3
Total unemployment*	136.0	153.7	164.9	143.2	139.4	130.8	145.5	140.7	128.9	120.1	113.6	117.5	133.7
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	11.3	11.9	10.3	9.9	9.1	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.4	8.0	8.3	9.4
1971													
Civilian Labor Force	1,394.0	1,353.8	1,365.9	1,366.0	1,381.6	1,391.0	1,455.0	1,432.5	1,424.0	1,413.3	1,390.1	1,374.6	1,380.4
Total employment*	1,253.0	1,194.2	1,208.0	1,217.3	1,240.2	1,259.0	1,305.5	1,283.9	1,287.2	1,283.6	1,264.5	1,245.8	1,247.0
Total unemployment*	141.0	159.6	157.9	148.7	141.4	132.0	149.5	148.6	136.8	129.7	125.6	128.8	133.4
Percent of Labor Force	10.1	11.8	11.6	10.9	10.2	9.5	10.3	10.4	9.6	9.2	9.0	9.4	9.7
1970													
Civilian Labor Force	1,414.0	1,376.4	1,387.7	1,402.0	1,391.5	1,414.4	1,469.8	1,453.8	1,444.6	1,441.6	1,406.8	1,391.8	1,388.1
Total employment*	1,284.0	1,270.4	1,269.9	1,280.0	1,283.3	1,300.0	1,331.4	1,311.5	1,303.9	1,303.4	1,271.1	1,247.2	1,236.5
Total unemployment*	130.0	106.0	117.8	122.0	108.2	114.4	138.4	142.3	140.7	138.2	135.7	144.6	151.6
Percent of Labor Force	9.2	7.7	8.5	8.7	7.8	8.1	9.4	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.9

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

2/ Average annual data are from the Current Population Survey. Detail may not add due to rounding.

* Official CPS benchmark estimates

State of Washington
Employment Security Department
Research and Statistics Branch
Olympia, Washington

March 8, 1983